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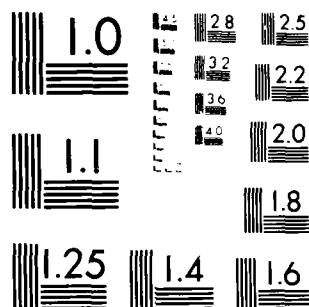
AN APPLE COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE ANALYSIS OF COMPOSITE LAMINATES(U) UNIVERSAL ENERGY SYSTEMS INC DAYTON OH
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AN APPLE COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE ANALYSIS OF COMPOSITE
LAMINATES

HERZL CHAI
Universal Energy Systems, Inc.
Dayton, OH 45432

March 1983

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FOR THE COMMANDER



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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The proposed numerical code which is based on lamination plate theory is capable of determining characteristics of general laminates with cores. The laminate may be subjected to mechanical or hygrothermal loadings. The main features of this program are: a) calculating stiffness and compliance matrices; b) calculating effective stresses and moments resulting from temperature or moisture content change; (over)		

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- c) calculating on-axis and off-axis interlaminar strains arising from mechanical or hygrothermal effects
- d) conducting strength analysis using the Tsai-Hill or maximum strain criterion.

The program is in Applesoft and can be executed from an Apple computer terminal. It is saved on a disk* obtainable from Dr. S. W. Tsai, AFWAL/MLBM, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433, Tel: (513) 255-3068. Material properties for five commonly used composites are stored in the program. Output is displayed on a CRT screen as well as on a "hard copy" using a surface printer.

* Different disks are available for Apple I and Apple II computers.

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FOREWORD

This report is an inhouse effort conducted in the Mechanics and Surface Interactions Branch, Nonmetallic Materials Division, Materials Laboratory, Air Force Wright Aeronautical Laboratories, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, (AFWAL/MLBM), under the Visiting Scientist program with Universal Energy Systems, Inc., Air Force Contract #F33615-82-C-5001. This work was performed during the period of Oct. 82 to Dec. 82.

The writer is grateful to Dr. S.W. Tsai for supporting this work and for valuable discussions.

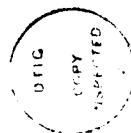


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I. INTRODUCTION

The behavior of a composite laminate depends on variety of characteristics including stiffness, strength and behavior under environmental changes. The large number of parameters and the extensive amount of calculations involved in the characterization of composite laminates suggest the use of electronic computers. Algorithms for solutions of laminate problems in various computing facilities are given in [1-3]*. In the present work an algorithm for the solution of the general laminate shown in Figure 1 is provided using an Apple computer.

A review of relevant equations is provided in Section II which includes modulus and compliance analysis, hygrothermal effects, strain computation, and strength analysis. This material is based on a book by S. W. Tsai and H. T. Hahn, [4].

Instruction for program running and control is given in Section III. This includes data input procedure and printout control.

-
- * 1. S. W. Tsai, R. Aoki, "TI-59 Magnetic Card Calculator Solutions to Composite Materials Formulas", AFML-TR-79-4040.
 - 2. Som R. Soni, "A Digital Algorithm for Composite Laminate Analysis-Fortran", AFWAL-TR-81-4073.
 - 3. Won J. Park, "Radio Shack TRS-80 Pocket Computer Solutions to Composite Materials Formulas", AFWAL-TR-81-4074.
 - 4. S. W. Tsai, H. T. Hahn, "Introduction to Composite Materials", Technomic Publishing Co., Westport, CT 06880, July 1980.

II. REVIEW OF EQUATIONS

A short review of relevant equations is given in this section.

For a detailed derivation the reader is referred to reference 4.

1. Modulus and Compliance Analysis

With deformation prescribed, the effective loads are found

from*

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \\ M_1 \\ M_2 \\ M_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{13} \\ & A_{22} & A_{23} & B_{21} & B_{22} & B_{23} \\ & & A_{33} & B_{31} & B_{32} & B_{33} \\ & & & D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{13} \\ & \text{SYM.} & & & D_{22} & D_{23} \\ & & & & & D_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1^0 \\ \epsilon_2^0 \\ \epsilon_3^0 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{bmatrix} N \\ M \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon^0 \\ k \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.1)$$

where ϵ_i^0 and k_i , $i = 1-3$, are mid-surface strain and curvature components, respectively, and N_i , M_i , $i = 1-3$, are average forces per unit length and average moments per unit length, respectively. Referring to Figure 1 for notation, the stiffness matrices in (1.1) are given by

	V_{0x}	U_2	U_3
x_{11}	U_1	V_{1x}	V_{2x}
x_{22}	U_1	$-V_{1x}$	V_{2x}
x_{12}	U_4		$-V_{2x}$
x_{33}	U_5		$-V_{2x}$
x_{13}		$V_{3x/2}$	V_{4x}
x_{23}		$V_{3x/2}$	$-V_{4x}$

$$, x = A, B, D \quad (1.2)$$

* For convenience the axis "6" in reference 4 is replaced in this work by "3"

where

$$[V_{iA}, V_{iB}, V_{iD}] = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \phi \cdot f_i[1, z, z^2] dz, \quad i = 0-4$$

$$f_0 = 1, \quad f_1 = \cos 2\theta, \quad f_2 = \cos 4\theta, \quad f_3 = \sin 2\theta, \quad f_4 = \sin 4\theta$$

$$\phi = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad -h/2 + Mh_0 \leq z \leq -h/2 + Mh_0 + h_c, \quad \phi = 1 \quad \text{otherwise} \quad (1.3)$$

h_0, h_c, h = ply, core, and laminate thickness, respectively

M = number of plies below core

$$\begin{aligned} U_1 &= (3Q + 2Q_{xy} + 4Q_{ss}) / 8 \\ U_2 &= (Q_{xx} - Q_{yy}) / 2 \\ U_3 &= (Q - 2Q_{xy} - 4Q_{ss}) / 8 \\ U_4 &= (Q + 6Q_{xy} - 4Q_{ss}) / 8 \\ U_5 &= (Q - 2Q_{xy} + 4Q_{ss}) / 8 \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

$$Q = Q_{xx} + Q_{yy}$$

$Q_{xx} = m_0 E_x$, E_x = longitudinal Young's modulus

$Q_{yy} = m_0 E_y$, E_y = transverse Young's modulus

$Q_{xy} = Q_{yx} = m_0 E_y \nu_x$, ν_x = longitudinal Poisson's ratio (1.5)

$Q_{ss} = E_s$, E_s = longitudinal shear modulus

$$m_0 = 1 / (1 - \nu_x^2 E_y / E_x)$$

With the aid of (1.1), the deformation can be expressed in terms of effective loads

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon^0 \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta^T & \delta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N \\ M \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.6)$$

where: $\alpha = A^{-1} - \beta \bar{B} A^{-1}$, $\beta = -A^{-1} \bar{B} \delta$, $\delta = (D - \bar{B} A^{-1} \bar{B})^{-1}$ (1.7)

It is possible to normalize (1.1) and (1.6) with respect to the total laminate thickness, h . The results are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{N}^* \\ \underline{M}^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{A}^* & \underline{B}^* \\ 3\underline{B}^* & \underline{D}^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\epsilon}^{O*} \\ \underline{k}^* \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.8)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{\epsilon}^{O*} \\ \underline{k}^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\alpha}^* & \underline{B}^*/3 \\ \underline{B}^{*T} & \underline{\delta}^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{N}^* \\ \underline{M}^* \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.9)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{A}^* &= \underline{A}/h, \quad \underline{B}^* = 2\underline{B}/h^2, \quad \underline{D}^* = 12\underline{D}/h^3 \\ \underline{\alpha}^* &= \underline{\alpha}h, \quad \underline{\beta}^* = \underline{\beta} h^2/2, \quad \underline{\delta}^* = \underline{\delta}h^3/12 \\ \underline{N}^* &= \underline{N}/h, \quad \underline{M}^* = 6\underline{M}/h^2 \\ \underline{\epsilon}^{O*} &= \underline{\epsilon}^O, \quad \underline{k}^* = \underline{k}h/2 \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

2. Hygrothermal Analysis

The effective loads generated by temperature change, ΔT , and moisture content change, C , are determined using the following procedure:

- (i) The nonmechanical strain components, e_i , are given by

$$e_i = \alpha_i \Delta T + \beta_i C, \quad i = x, y, \quad e_s = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

where α_i and β_i are coefficients of thermal expansion and swelling, respectively.

- (ii) The stresses required to produce these strains, σ_j^N , are found from

$$\sigma_j^N = Q_{jk} e_k, \quad j, k = x, y, \quad \sigma_s^N = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

where the superscript "N" has been assigned to indicate nonmechanical stresses.

- (iii) The on-axis stresses in (2.2) can be transformed to off-axis stresses using (2.3)

	p^N	q^N
σ_1^N	1	$\cos 2\theta$
σ_2^N	1	$-\cos 2\theta$
σ_3^N		$\sin 2\theta$

(2.3)

where $p^N = (\sigma_x^N + \sigma_y^N)/2$, $q^N = (\sigma_x^N - \sigma_y^N)/2$

- (iv) The effective nonmechanical forces and moments are given by

$$[N_i^N, M_i^N] = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \phi \cdot \sigma_i^N [1, z] dz, \quad i = 1 - 3$$

or

	p^N	q^N
N_1^N, M_1^N	V_{0A}, V_{0B}	V_{1A}, V_{1B}
N_2^N, M_2^N	V_{0A}, V_{0B}	$-V_{1A}, -V_{1B}$
N_3^N, M_3^N		V_{3A}, V_{3B}

(2.4)

where the V^S and ϕ are defined in (1.3)

3. Strain Analysis

The object here is to determine on-axis and off-axis interlaminar strains from prescribed loadings (mechanical or nonmechanical).

Assuming a linear strain variation across the laminate thickness, i.e.

$$\underline{\varepsilon} = \underline{\varepsilon}^0 + z \underline{k} \quad (3.1)$$

and using (1.6) in (3.1), the off-axis strains at z is given by

$$\underline{\varepsilon} = \underline{\alpha} \underline{N} + \underline{\beta} \underline{M} + z (\underline{\varepsilon}^T \underline{N} + \underline{\delta} \underline{M}) \quad (3.2)$$

Next, the on-axis strains are found using the transformation in
(3.3)

	p	q	r
ε_x	1	$\cos 2\theta$	$\sin 2\theta$
ε_y	1	$-\cos 2\theta$	$-\sin 2\theta$
ε_s		$-2\sin 2\theta$	$2\cos 2\theta$

(3.3)

where $p = (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)/2$, $q = (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2)/2$, $r = \varepsilon_3/2$

4. Strength Analysis

In this work laminate strength is examined using two failure criteria, i.e. the Tsai-Hill and the Maximum Strain.

In the maximum strain criterion failure is assumed when one of the six conditions below met first

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \varepsilon_s > 0: (\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \varepsilon_s) \mid \text{ allowed} &= (X/E_x, Y/E_y, S/E_s) \\ \varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \varepsilon_s < 0: - \quad - \quad - &= (-X'/E_x, -Y'/E_y, -S/E_s) \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

where X and X' are longitudinal tensile and compressive strength, respectively, Y and Y' are transverse tensile and compressive strength, respectively, and S is the shear strength.

Defining strength ratio R as

$$R = \epsilon_i|_{\text{allowed}}/\epsilon_i|_{\text{imposed}}, \quad i = x, y, s \quad (4.2)$$

and assuming nonmechanical strain as well as mechanical strain exist, then, with superscript "M" assigned for mechanical strain

$$\epsilon_i|_{\text{allowed}} = R \epsilon_i^M + \epsilon_i^N - e_i \quad (4.3)$$

using (4.3) in (4.1), one has

$$R = \min. \left[\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{E_x} - \epsilon_x^N + e_x \right) / \epsilon_x^M, \left(\frac{\bar{Y}}{E_y} - \epsilon_y^N + e_y \right) / \epsilon_y^M, \left(\frac{\bar{S}}{E_s} - \epsilon_s^N \right) / \epsilon_s^M \right] \quad (4.4)$$

where $\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \bar{S} = X, Y, S$ for positive ϵ_i^M , $i = x, y, s$

and $\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \bar{S} = -X', -Y', -S$ for negative ϵ_i^M , $i = x, y, s$

In the Tsai-Hill criterion failure occurs when

$$G_{ij} \epsilon_i|_{\text{allowed}} \epsilon_j|_{\text{allowed}} + G_i \epsilon_i|_{\text{allowed}} - 1 = 0, \quad i, j = x, y, s \quad (4.5)$$

where the nonvanishing terms in (4.5) are

$$\begin{aligned} G_i &= F_j Q_{ij} \\ G_{kl} &= F_{ij} Q_{ik} Q_{jl}, \quad i, j, k, l = x, y \\ G_{ss} &= (Q_{ss}/S)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_x &= 1/X - 1/X', \quad F_y = 1/Y - 1/Y' \\ F_{xx} &= 1/(XX'), \quad F_{yy} = 1/(YY'), \quad F_{xy} = F_{xy}^* (F_{xx} F_{yy})^{1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

Introducing (4.3) in (4.5), one finds two roots for R, one positive and the other negative. Only the positive solution is given (the negative root corresponds to a reverse straining).

III PROGRAM CONTROL

The program language is in "Applesoft" ("BASIC" with some additions) and it is described in the Apple instruction manual. The program flow diagram is shown in Table I. Terminology for input and output data is given in Table II and computer memory allocation in Table III. The program listing and illustrative examples are shown in page 15 and 21, respectively. Program control and data input procedure are summarized below.

1. Running the program

With the disk inserted into the disk drive, the program "composite" is loaded automatically into the computer memory once the computer is turned on. Note that the disk contains a subprogram used for printing data in scientific format. This program is also automatically loaded into the computer memory.

2. Data Input Procedure

Data are inputted through both program line editing (before running the program) and computer keyboard during program run, according to the procedure outlined in Table I.

For convenience, material properties for five composites and aluminum are stored in the program according to the following scheme:

<u>Program Line</u>	<u>Material Type</u>	<u>Material Identification</u>
40	40	T300/5208 (graphite/epoxy)
50	50	B(4)/5505 (boron/epoxy)
60	60	AS/3501 (graphite/epoxy)
70	70	Scotchply 1002 (glass/epoxy)
80	80	Kevlar 49/epoxy (aramid/epoxy)
90	90	Aluminum

Material selection is achieved through keyboard by inputting the material type number in the table above. Other materials can be analyzed by introducing appropriate material properties in either program line 40 to 90.

Mechanical forces and moments on a per unit length basis are inputted in program lines 940 and 950, respectively. The current values are $N_1 = 1/10^9 \text{ M-GPa}$, $N_2 = N_3 = M_1 = M_2 = M_3 = 0$. The strength parameter F_{xy}^* is inputted in line 1580. Its current value is -0.5.

3. Printout Control

If a "hard copy" printout is desired the printer should be activated prior to running the program. The display and printing format requires that both the CRT screen and the printer page width should be set to at least 80 character.

For some applications a printout of all output data blocks indicated in Table I may be excessive. A selective output printout is possible using the $CN(I)$, $I = 1-8$, array in program line 20, as described in Table I. For instance, if in program line 20 we have " $CN(1)=0: CN(2)=0: CN(3)=0: CN(4)=0: CN(5)=1: CN(6)=0: CN(7)=0: CN(8)=0$ ", then only on-axis strains will be printed. The current values are $CN(I)=1$, $I = 1-8$.

4. Program Pause

As indicated in Table I, after each block printout the program pauses to give the user an ample time to observe the output on the CRT screen. This is accompanied by cursor flashing. To resume computer operation press the "RETURN" key. To eliminate program pause the user should delete the "Get G\$" statements in program lines 2130 and 2190.

x, y - ON-AXIS COORDINATES
 $1, 2$ - LAMINATE (OFF-AXIS) CO.

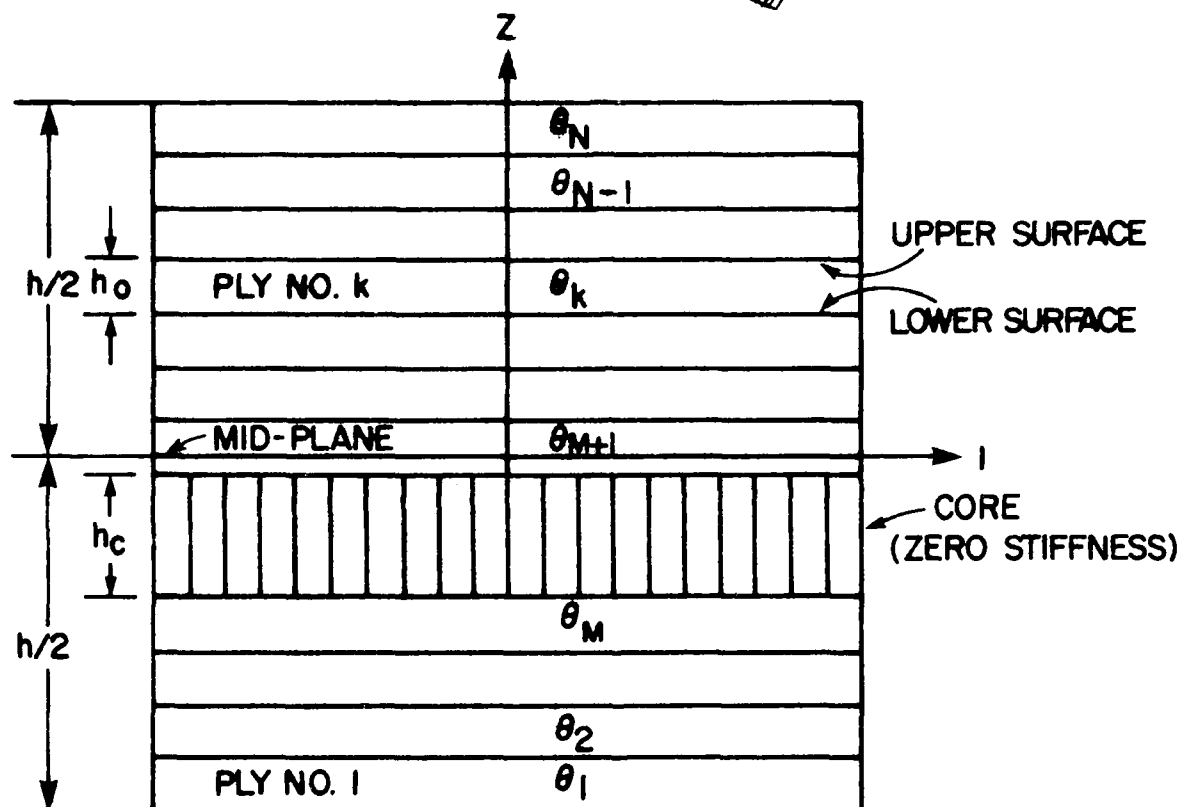
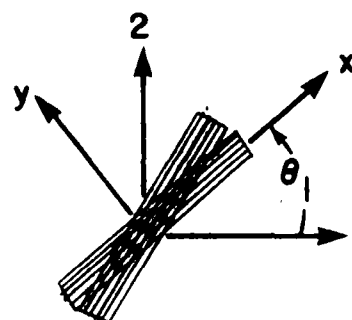


Figure 1. Notation for General Laminate with Core.

NOTATION



TABLE II
TERMINOLOGY FOR DATA INPUT AND OUTPUT

Data Input

C (C)* - moisture content

h_o, h_c (H0, HC) - ply and core thickness, respectively, (M)**

N, M (N, M) - number of plies in laminate and number of plies below core, respectively

N_i^M, M_i^M (N(I,0), M(I,0), I = 1-3) - effective mechanical force and effective mechanical moment components (on a per unit length basis), respectively, (M·Gpa, M²·Gpa)

Material Type (MT) - see table in page 8

E_x, E_y (EX, EY) - longitudinal and transverse Young's modulus, respectively, (Gpa)

E_s (ES) - longitudinal shear modulus, (Gpa)

S (S) - longitudinal shear strength, (Gpa)

X, X' (X, XC) - longitudinal tensile and compressive strength, respectively, (Gpa)

Y, Y' (Y, YC) - transverse tensile and compressive strength, respectively, (Gpa)

F_{xy}^* (FXY STAR) - Parameter related to material strength (See (4.7))

α_x, α_y (AX, AY) - coefficient of thermal expansion along x and y direction, respectively, (1/K⁰)

β_x, β_y (BX, BY) - swelling coefficient in x and y direction, respectively

ν_x (PX) - longitudinal Poisson's ratio = $-\epsilon_y/\epsilon_x$

ΔT (DT) - temperature difference, (K⁰)

θ_i (O(I)) - orientation of ith ply (Deg.)

Data Output

$\underline{A}, \underline{B}, \underline{D}$ (A, B, D) - stiffness matrices, (M·Gpa, M²·Gpa, M³·Gpa)

$\underline{A}^*, \underline{B}^*, \underline{D}^*$ (A*, B*, D*) - normalized stiffness matrices, (Gpa)

*Quantities in parenthesis indicate program variables

**Dimension : M - Meter, pa - paschall, Gpa - 10⁹pa, K⁰ - deg. Kelvin

TABLE II

TERMINOLOGY FOR DATA INPUT AND OUTPUT (CONTINUED)

- $\underline{N}^M(N)$, $\underline{N}^N(NN)$ - Mechanical and nonmechanical force/unit length Vector, respectively, ($M \cdot Gpa$)
- $\underline{M}^M(M)$, $\underline{M}^N(MN)$ - Mechanical and nonmechanical moment/unit length Vector, respectively, ($M^2 \cdot Gpa$)
- $\underline{N}^{*M}(N^*)$, $\underline{N}^{*N}(NN^*)$ - normalized mechanical and nonmechanical force/unit length Vector, respectively, (Gpa)
- $\underline{M}^{*M}(M^*)$, $\underline{M}^{*N}(MN^*)$ - normalized mechanical and nonmechanical moment/unit length Vector, respectively, (Gpa)
- α , β , β^T , δ (ALPHA, BETA, TRBETA, DELTA) - compliance matrices, ($1/M \cdot Gpa$, $1/M^2 \cdot Gpa$, $1/M^2 \cdot Gpa$, $1/M^3 \cdot Gpa$)
- α^* , β^* , β^{*T} , δ^* (ALPHA*, BETA*, TRBETA*, DELTA*) - normalized compliance matrices, ($1/Gpa$)
- R (R) - strength ratio

TABLE III
COMPUTER MEMORY STORAGE

Modulus and Compliance Components

$X(I, J, 0)$	\longleftrightarrow	$A^*(I, J,)$	$I, J = 1-3$
$X(I, J, 1)$	\longleftrightarrow	B^*	
$X(I, J, 2)$	\longleftrightarrow	D^*	
$X(I, J, 3)$	\longleftrightarrow	α^*	
$X(I, J, 4)$	\longleftrightarrow	β^*	
$X(I, J, 5)$	\longleftrightarrow	β^{*T}	
$X(I, J, 6)$	\longleftrightarrow	δ^*	

Strain Components

$E(k, I, 0)$	\longleftrightarrow	$\epsilon^M(I)$ in the k^{th} ply
$E(k, I, 1)$	\longleftrightarrow	$\epsilon^N(I)$ in the k^{th} ply

$I = 1-3$: on-axis strain components at lower ply surface

$I = 4-6$: on-axis strain components at upper ply surface

$I = 7-9$: off-axis strain components at lower ply surface

$I = 10-12$: off-axis strain components at upper ply surface

Strength Ratio

$RI(k, 0)$	k^{th} ply, $R_{Tsai-Hill}$, lower surface
$RI(k, 1)$	k^{th} ply, $R_{Tsai-Hill}$, upper surface
$RM(k, 0)$	k^{th} ply, R_{Max} strain, lower surface
$RM(k, 1)$	k^{th} ply, R_{Max} strain, upper surface

IV. PROGRAM LISTING

```

10 DIM CN(10)
20 CN(1) = 1:CN(2) = 1:CN(3) = 1:CN(4) = 1:CN(5) = 1:CN(6) = 1:CN(7) = 1:
   N(8) = 1
30 INPUT "MATERIAL TYPE, MT=";MT
40 EX = 181:EY = 10.3:PX = .29:ES = 7.17:H0 = .000125:X = 1.5:XC = 1.5:Y =
   .04:YC = .246:S = .068:AX = .02 / 1E6:AY = 22.5 / 1E6:BX = 0:BY = .6:
   IF MT = 40 THEN GOTO 100
50 EX = 204:EY = 18.5:PX = .23:ES = 5.59:H0 = .000125:X = 1.26:XC = 2.5:Y =
   .061:YC = .202:S = .067:AX = 6.1 / 1E6:AY = 30.3 / 1E6:BX = 0:BY = .6:
   IF MT = 50 THEN GOTO 100
60 EX = 138:EY = 9.96:PX = .3:ES = 7.1:H0 = .000125:X = 1.447:XC = 1.447:Y =
   .0517:YC = .206:S = .093:AX = -.3 / 1E6:AY = 28.1 / 1E6:BX = 0:BY =
   .44: IF MT = 60 THEN GOTO 100
70 EX = 38.6:EY = 9.27:PX = .26:ES = 4.14:H0 = .000125:X = 1.026:XC = .61:
   Y = .031:YC = .119:S = .072:AX = 8.6 / 1E6:AY = 22.1 / 1E6:BX = 0:BY =
   .6: IF MT = 70 THEN GOTO 100
80 EX = 76:EY = 5.5:PX = .34:ES = 2.3:H0 = .000125:X = 1.4:XC = .275:Y =
   .012:YC = .053:S = .034:AX = -4.0 / 1E6:AY = 79 / 1E6:BX = 0:BY = .6:
   IF MT = 80 THEN GOTO 100
90 EX = 69:EY = 69:PX = .3:ES = 26.5:H0 = .000125:X = .4:XC = .4:Y = .4:XC
   = .4:S = .23:AX = 22.5 / 1E6:AY = AX:BX = 0:BY = 0: IF MT = 90 THEN
   GOTO 100
100 MP = 1 / (1 - PX * PX * EY / EX)
110 DIM O(3,3)
120 A$ = "#.##"
130 O(1,1) = MP * EX:O(2,2) = MP * EY:O(2,1) = MP * PX * EY
140 O(1,2) = O(2,1):O(3,3) = ES
150 O = O(1,1) + O(2,2)
160 U1 = (3 * O + 2 * O(1,2) + 4 * O(3,3)) / 8
170 U2 = (O(1,1) - O(2,2)) / 2
180 U3 = (O - 2 * O(1,2) - 4 * O(3,3)) / 8
190 U4 = (O + 6 * O(1,2) - 4 * O(3,3)) / 8
200 U5 = (O - 2 * O(1,2) + 4 * O(3,3)) / 8
210 INPUT "NUMBER OF PLYS, N=";N
220 INPUT "NORMALIZED CORE THICKNESS, HC/M=";HC
230 H = N * H0 / (1 - HC):HN = (1 - HC) / N
240 IF HC = 0 THEN M = N: GOTO 260
250 INPUT "NUMBER OF PLYS BETWEEN Z=-H/2 AND CORE, M=";M
260 PRINT : PRINT "PLY ORIENTATION (FROM Z=-H/2 TO Z=H/2)"
270 DIM O(60),P(60,4),X(3,3,9),V(4,2),W1(60)

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```

180 D = OFFE = 1
190 FOR I = 1 TO N
200 INPUT "PLY ANGLE ="; O(I)
210 IF N = M THEN GOTO 330
220 IF I = M THEN PRINT "CORE, "; INT (( - N + 1 / HN) * 100 + .5) / 100
    ; " PLY THICK"
230 O(I) = O(I) * 3.1415926535 / 180
240 P(I,0) = 1
250 P(I,1) = COS (2 * O(I))
260 P(I,2) = COS (4 * O(I))
270 P(I,3) = SIN (2 * O(I))
280 P(I,4) = SIN (4 * O(I))
290 IF I > M THEN D = 1
300 W1(I) = - .5 + D * HC + (I - 1) * HN
310 NEXT I
320 FOR K = 0 TO 2: K1 = K + 1: IF K = 2 THEN FK = 4
330 FOR I = 1 TO N
340 IF K = 0 THEN TT = HN
350 IF K = 1 THEN TT = HN * (HN + 2 * W1(I))
360 IF K = 2 THEN TT = (W1(I) + HN) ^ 3 - W1(I) ^ 3
370 FOR J = 0 TO 4
380 V(J,K) = V(J,K) + P(I,J) * TT * FK
390 NEXT J
400 NEXT I
410 C1 = V(0,K) * U1: C2 = V(1,K) * U2: C3 = V(2,K) * U3: C4 = V(3,K) * U2 /
    2: C5 = V(4,K) * U3
420 X(1,1,K) = C1 + C2 + C3
430 X(1,2,K) = V(0,K) * U4 - C3
440 X(1,3,K) = C4 + C5
450 X(2,1,K) = X(1,2,K)
460 X(2,2,K) = C1 - C2 + C3
470 X(2,3,K) = C4 - C5
480 X(3,1,K) = X(1,3,K)
490 X(3,2,K) = X(2,3,K)
500 X(3,3,K) = V(0,K) * U5 - C3
510 NEXT K
520 LI = 0: LO = 9: GOSUB 2310
530 F = 1: LA = 9: LB = 1: LC = 7: GOSUB 2420
540 F = 1: LA = 1: LB = 9: LC = 8: GOSUB 2420
550 F = - 3: LA = 1: LB = 7: LC = 6: GOSUB 2420
560 LA = 2: LB = 6: LC = 6: GOSUB 2520
570 LI = 6: LO = 6: GOSUB 2310
580 F = - 3: LA = 7: LB = 6: LC = 4: GOSUB 2420
590 F = - 1: LA = 4: LB = 8: LC = 3: GOSUB 2420
600 LA = 9: LB = 3: LC = 3: GOSUB 2520
610 FOR I = 1 TO 3
620 FOR J = 1 TO 3
630 X(J,I,5) = X(I,J,4)
640 NEXT J
650 NEXT I
660 IF CN(1) = 0 THEN GOTO 800

```



```

710 X$ = "A*":Y$ = "B*":V$ = "(GPA)":Z$ = "3B*":W$ = "D*": GOSUB 2150
730 X1 = 1:X2 = 1:K = 0: GOSUB 2220
750 X1 = 3:X2 = 1:K = 1: GOSUB 2220
800 IF CN(2) = 0 THEN GOTO 840
910 X$ = "ALPHA*":Y$ = "BETA*/3":V$ = "(1/GPA)":Z$ = "TRBETA*":W$ = "DELTA*": GOSUB 2150
920 X1 = 1:X2 = 1/3:K = 3: GOSUB 2220
930 X1 = 1:X2 = 1:K = 5: GOSUB 2220
840 IF CN(3) = 0 THEN GOTO 880
850 X$ = "A*":Y$ = "B*":V$ = " ":Z$ = "B*":W$ = "D*": GOSUB 2150
860 X1 = H:X2 = H * H / 2:K = 0: GOSUB 2220
870 X1 = 0.5 * H * H / 2:X2 = H * H / 12:K = 1: GOSUB 2220
890 IF CN(4) = 0 THEN GOTO 920
900 X$ = "ALPHA":Y$ = "BETA":Z$ = "TRBETA":W$ = "DELTA": GOSUB 2150
910 X1 = 1/H:X2 = 2/H * 2:K = 3: GOSUB 2220
920 X1 = 2/H * 2:X2 = 12/H * 3:K = 5: GOSUB 2220
920 X$ = "STRAIN ANALYSIS":Y$ = " ":Z$ = " ":W$ = " ": GOSUB 2150
930 DIM N(3,1),M(3,1),E(60,12,1),S1(3,1),S2(3,1),ET(3)
940 N(1,0) = 1/1E9:N(2,0) = 0:N(3,0) = 0
950 M(1,0) = 0:M(2,0) = 0:M(3,0) = 0
960 FOR I = 1 TO 7
970 N(I,0) = N(I,0) / H
980 M(I,0) = M(I,0) / (H * H / 6)
990 NEXT I
1000 INPUT "TEMP. DIFFERENCE (IN K), DT=":DT: INPUT "MOISTURE CONTENTS, C=":C: PRINT
1010 ET(1) = AX * DT + BX * C:ET(2) = AY * DT + BY * C
1020 JJ = 1: IF ABS(DT) + ABS(C) = 0 THEN JJ = 0
1030 IF JJ = 0 THEN GOTO 1130
1040 SX = Q(1,1) * ET(1) + Q(1,2) * ET(2)
1050 SY = Q(2,1) * ET(1) + Q(2,2) * ET(2)
1060 PN = .5 * (SX + SY):ON = .5 * (SX - SY)
1070 N(1,1) = PN * V(0,0) + ON * V(1,0)
1080 N(2,1) = PN * V(0,0) - ON * V(1,0)
1090 N(3,1) = ON * V(2,0)
1100 M(1,1) = 3 * (PN * V(0,1) + ON * V(1,1))
1110 M(2,1) = 3 * (PN * V(0,1) - ON * V(1,1))
1120 M(3,1) = 3 * ON * V(3,1)
1130 PRINT TAB(8);"EFFECTIVE STRESSES"; TAB(10);"EFFECTIVE MOMENTS"
1140 EJ$(0) = "MECHANICAL":EJ$(1) = "NON-MECHANICAL"
1150 A$(1,0) = "N*":A$(2,0) = "M*":A$(3,0) = "N*":A$(4,0) = "M*"
1160 A$(1,1) = "NN*":A$(2,1) = "MN*":A$(3,1) = "NN*":A$(4,1) = "MN*"
1170 FOR J = 0 TO JJ:X1 = 1:X2 = 1
1180 PRINT TAB(27);EJ$(J)
1190 FOR L = 0 TO 1: PRINT A$(1 + 2 * L,J);
1200 FOR I = 1 TO 3: PRINT USEA$:X1 * N(I,J);
1210 NEXT I: PRINT " ":A$(2 + 2 * L,J):X1 * H
1220 FOR I = 1 TO 3: PRINT USEA$:X2 * M(I,J);
1230 NEXT I:X2 = X2 * H * H / 6: PRINT
1240 NEXT L
1250 NEXT J

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```

1260 FOR P = 0 TO JJ
1270 GOSUB 2580: NEXT P
1280 FOR K = 1 TO N
1290 FOR L = 0 TO 1
1300 FOR J = 0 TO JJ
1310 FOR I = 1 TO 3
1320 E(K,I + 3 * L,J) = S1(I,J) + 2 * (W1(K) + L * HN) * S2(I,J)
1330 E(K,I + 3 * L + 6,J) = E(K,I + 3 * L,J)
1340 NEXT I
1350 NEXT J
1360 FOR J = 0 TO JJ
1370 GOSUB 2660
1380 NEXT J
1390 NEXT L
1400 NEXT K
1410 PRINT : PRINT "PLY"; TAB( 5); "LOWER PLY SURFACE"; TAB( 10); "UPPER PLY SURFACE"
1420 IF CN(5) + CN(6) = 0 THEN GOTO 1560
1430 Z$(0,0) = "ON AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN":Z$(0,1) = "OFF AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN":Z$(1,0) = "ON AXIS NON-MECHANICAL STRAIN":Z$(1,1) = "OFF AXIS NON-MECHANICAL STRAIN"
1440 FOR J = 0 TO JJ
1450 PRINT : FOR M6 = 1 - CN(6) TO CN(6): PRINT TAB( 20);Z$(J,M6): GET C
1460 IF C = 0 THEN GOTO 1440
1470 FOR K = 1 TO N: PRINT K; TAB( 5)
1480 FOR L = 0 TO 1
1490 FOR I = 1 TO 3
1500 PRINT USEA$:E(K,I + 3 * L + M6 * 6,J);
1510 NEXT I: PRINT " ";
1520 NEXT L
1530 PRINT
1540 NEXT M6
1550 NEXT J
1560 IF CN(7) + CN(8) = 0 THEN GOTO 2140
1570 DIM F(2,2),G(3,3),EX(6),U(3),CM(60,1),R1(60,1),RM(60,1),P(3)
1580 EXYSTAR = -0.5
1590 F(1,1) = 1 / (X * XC):F(2,2) = 1 / (Y * YC)
1600 F(1,2) = EXYSTAR * SQR (F(1,1) * F(2,2)):F(2,1) = F(1,2)
1610 FX = 1 / X - 1 / XC:FY = 1 / Y - 1 / YC
1620 EX(1) = X / EX:EX(2) = Y / EY:EX(3) = S / ES:EX(4) = - XC / EX:EX(5) = - YC / EY:EX(6) = - S / ES
1630 QX = FX * Q(1,1) + FY * Q(1,2)
1640 QY = FX * Q(1,2) + FY * Q(2,2)
1650 FOR K = 1 TO 2
1660 FOR F = 1 TO 2
1670 G(I,F) = 0
1680 FOR I = 1 TO 2
1690 FOR J = 1 TO 2
1700 G(I,F) = G(K,F) + F(I,J) * Q(I,K) * Q(J,F)
1710 NEXT J
1720 NEXT I
1730 NEXT F
1740 NEXT K
1750 G(3,3) = (Q(3,3) / S) ^ 2

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```

1760 FOR I = 1 TO N
1770 FOR L = 0 TO 1
1780 A = 0: B = 0: C = 0
1790 FOR J = 1 TO 3: IL = I + 3 * L: BB = 0
1800 IF E(K, IL, 0) = 0 THEN BB = 3
1810 U(1) = E(K, IL, 1) : ET(1): IF E(K, IL, 0) = 0 THEN E(K, IL, 0) = E(K, IL, 0)
+ IL * 10
1820 R(I) = (EX(I + BB) + U(J)) / E(K, IL, 0): IF I = 1 THEN GOTO 1840
1830 IF R(I) = RN(K, L) THEN GOTO 1850
1840 RM(K, L) = R(I): UM(K, L) = I
1850 NEXT I
1860 FOR I = 1 TO 3: IL = I + 3 * L
1870 FOR J = 1 TO 3: JL = J + 3 * L
1880 A = A + G(I, J) * E(K, IL, 0) * E(K, JL, 0): IF JJ = 0 THEN GOTO 1910
1890 B = B + G(I, J) * (E(K, IL, 0) * U(J) + E(K, JL, 0) * U(I))
1900 C = C + G(I, J) * U(I) * U(J)
1910 NEXT J
1920 NEXT I
1930 B = B + GX * E(L, 1 + 3 * L, 0) + GY * E(K, 2 + 3 * L, 0)
1940 C = C + GX * U(1) + GY * U(2) - 1
1950 V2 = SQR (B ^ 2 + 4 * A * C)
1960 R1(K, L) = (- B + V2) / 2 / A
1970 NEXT L
1980 NEXT K
1990 X$ = "STRENGTH ANALYSIS": Y$ = " ": V$ = " ": Z$ = " ": W$ = " ": GOSUB 150
2000 FOR J = 1 TO 2
2010 PRINT " "; "TSAI-HILL"; " "; "MAX. STR."; " "; "STR. COMP.";
2020 NEXT J
2030 PRINT : PRINT
2040 X1 = H: K$(1) = "STRENGTH RATIO. R": K$(0) = "NORMALIZED STRENGTH RATIO
, R/H"
2050 FOR K = 1 + CN(7) TO CN(8)
2060 PRINT TAB( 20); K$(K); : PRINT
2070 FOR I = 1 TO N: PRINT I; TAB( 5);
2080 FOR L = 0 TO 1
2090 * PRINT USEA$; R1(I, L) / X1; : PRINT " "; : PRINT USEA$; RM(I, L) /
X1; : PRINT " "; CN(I, L); : PRINT " ";
2100 NEXT L
2110 PRINT
2120 NEXT I
2130 X1 = 1: GET G$: NEXT K
2140 END
2150 PRINT
2160 PRINT "*****"
2170 PRINT TAB( 15); X$; " "; Y$; " "; V$
2180 PRINT TAB( 15); Z$; " "; W$
2190 GET G$
2200 PRINT
2210 RETURN

```

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2230 FOR I = 1 TO 3:XM = X1
2240 FOR L = K TO K + 1: IF L = K + 1 THEN XM = X2
2250 FOR J = 1 TO 3
2260 & PRINT USEA$:XM * X(I,J,L);
2270 NEXT J
2280 NEXT L
2290 PRINT
2300 NEXT I
2310 RETURN
2310 A = X(1,1,LI):B = X(1,2,LI):C = X(1,3,LI):D = X(2,2,LI):E = X(2,3,LI)
    :F = X(3,3,LI)
2320 DET = A * (D * F - E * E) + B * (2 * E * C - F * B) - D * C * C
2330 X(1,1,LO) = (D * F - E * E) / DET
2340 X(1,2,LO) = (C * E - B * F) / DET
2350 X(2,1,LO) = X(1,2,LO)
2360 X(1,3,LO) = (B * E - D * C) / DET
2370 X(3,1,LO) = X(1,3,LO)
2380 X(2,2,LO) = (A * F - C * C) / DET
2390 X(2,3,LO) = (B * C - A * E) / DET:X(3,2,LO) = X(2,3,LO)
2400 X(3,3,LO) = (A * D - B * B) / DET
2410 RETURN
2420 FOR I = 1 TO 3
2430 FOR J = 1 TO 3
2440 SU = 0
2450 FOR K = 1 TO 3
2460 SU = SU + X(I,K,LA) * X(K,J,LB)
2470 NEXT K
2480 X(I,J,LC) = F * SU
2490 NEXT J
2500 NEXT I
2510 RETURN
2520 FOR I = 1 TO 3
2530 FOR J = 1 TO 3
2540 X(I,J,LC) = X(I,J,LA) + X(I,J,LB)
2550 NEXT J
2560 NEXT I
2570 RETURN
2580 FOR I = 1 TO 3
2590 S1(I,P) = 0:S2(I,P) = 0
2600 FOR J = 1 TO 3
2610 S1(I,P) = S1(I,P) + X(I,J,3) * N(J,P) + X(I,J,4) * M(J,P) / 3
2620 S2(I,P) = S2(I,P) + X(I,J,5) * N(J,P) + X(I,J,6) * M(J,P)
2630 NEXT J
2640 NEXT I
2650 RETURN
2660 P = .5 * (E(K,1 + 3 * L,J) + E(K,2 + 3 * L,J))
2670 Q = .5 * (E(K,1 + 3 * L,J) - E(K,2 + 3 * L,J))
2680 R = .5 * E(K,3 + 3 * L,J)
2690 E(K,1 + 3 * L,J) = P + Q * P(K,1) + R * P(K,3)
2700 E(K,2 + 3 * L,J) = P - Q * P(K,1) - R * P(K,3)
2710 E(K,3 + 3 * L,J) = 2 * R * P(K,1) - 2 * Q * P(K,3)
2720 RETURN

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V. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Problem #1

MAINTAIN TYPE, H440
NUMBER OF PAGES, N41
PAPERIZED CORE THICKNESS, H04H-0

```
FLY ORIENTATION: (FROM Z=-H/2 TO Z=H/2)
FLY ANGLE = 0
FLY ANGLE = 90
FLY ANGLE = 180
FLY ANGLE = 270
```

姓名：_____
 学号：_____
 班级：_____

[illegible]

ALPHA	DELTA	DELTA
ALPHA	DELTA	DELTA
DELTA	DELTA	DELTA

$1.09E+02$	$-2.77E-07$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$
$1.00E+05$	$-1.00E-06$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$
$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$1.37E+01$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$
$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$8.27E-04$	$1.57E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$
$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$-5.7E-07$	$3.15E+02$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$
$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$0.00E+00$	$1.29E+07$	$0.00E+00$

[illegible][illegible]

統一、中央集權、民主政治、法治、人權保障、社會福利、環境保護、國際合作、全球治理、和平發展、共同繁榮。

[illegible]

Problem #2

10000
 MATERIAL TYPE, MT=40
 NUMBER OF PLYS, N=6
 NORMALIZED CORE THICKNESS, (H/H₀), CATCH
 NUMBER OF PLYS BETWEEN Z=-H/2 AND CORE, M=1

PLY ORIENTATION (FROM Z=-H/2 TO Z=H/2)

PLY ANGLE = 0
 PLY ANGLE = 30
 DIST. 1 PLY THICK
 PLY ANGLE = 45
 PLY ANGLE = 45
 PLY ANGLE = 30
 PLY ANGLE = 0

A* B* (CPA)
 TR* D*

1.10E+01 1.75E+01 0.00E+00 4.79E+00 8.14E+00 1.19E+01
 1.70E+01 1.10E+01 0.00E+00 5.24E+00 1.62E+01 1.18E+01
 1.00E+00 0.00E+00 1.00E+01 1.79E+01 1.17E+01 6.35E+00
 1.10E+01 1.67E+01 1.70E+01 2.93E+01 1.82E+01 1.24E+01
 1.47E+01 1.08E+01 1.47E+01 1.97E+01 4.45E+01 1.49E+01
 1.71E+01 1.40E+01 1.57E+01 1.34E+01 1.44E+01 1.12E+01

A11* B11* (1111)
 TR11* D11*

1.93E-02 1.18E-01 1.41E-02 1.57E-03 1.70E-02 1.16E-02
 1.15E-01 4.10E-02 1.40E-02 1.44E-01 1.07E-01 2.13E-03
 1.61E-02 1.24E-02 2.29E-02 1.56E-01 2.18E-04 1.78E-01
 4.71E-03 1.13E-01 1.17E-02 1.25E-02 1.76E-01 1.46E-03
 1.10E-01 2.99E-02 6.79E-04 1.76E-02 3.91E-02 1.17E-03
 1.60E-02 7.52E-01 1.12E+00 3.48E-03 3.51E-01 2.91E-02

	A	B			
	R	D			
6.55E-02	1.94E-02	0.00E+00	2.77E-06	5.22E-06	-1.10E-06
1.94E-02	4.41E-02	0.00E+00	5.22E-06	-1.39E-05	-1.59E-06
0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.26E-02	-1.15E-05	-1.98E-06	5.11E-06
2.77E-06	5.22E-06	-1.15E-05	1.18E-08	2.17E-09	-1.22E-09
5.22E-06	-1.39E-05	-1.98E-06	2.17E-09	5.28E-09	-1.61E-09
-1.15E-05	-1.98E-06	5.42E-06	-1.99E-09	-1.53E-09	2.16E-09

ALPHA BETA
IRBETA DELTA

2.17E+01	-1.13E+02	-1.37E+01	7.44E+03	-1.24E+05	1.11E+04
-1.13E+02	3.56E+01	-1.21E+01	-1.21E+05	4.89E+04	1.20E+04
-1.37E+01	-1.21E+01	2.09E+01	-1.17E+04	1.01E+05	1.27E+04
7.44E+03	-1.21E+05	-1.27E+04	1.06E+09	-1.54E+09	2.97E+07
-1.24E+05	4.89E+04	1.07E+03	-1.64E+08	2.93E+09	1.90E+07
1.11E+04	1.20E+04	-1.19E+06	2.92E+07	3.04E+09	1.97E+07

STRAIN ANALYSIS

TEMP. DIFFERENCE (IN K), DT=0
MOISTURE CONTENTS, C=0

EFFECTIVE STRESSES

EFFECTIVE MOMENTS

MECHANICAL

* 1.39E-07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	K1 1.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
0 1.00E-09	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	M1 0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

PLY LOWER PLY SURFACE

UPPER PLY SURFACE

ON AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN

1	1.77E-08	5.37E-09	-1.97E-08	1.86E-08	1.62E-07	-1.86E-08
2	1.62E-09	1.86E-08	8.55E-09	-1.26E-08	1.95E-08	7.15E-09
3	1.97E-07	4.53E-09	-1.38E-07	1.00E-09	1.57E-09	-1.43E-09
4	2.57E-09	1.00E-09	4.29E-08	2.04E-10	3.99E-11	4.81E-09
5	1.31E-08	-1.12E-07	-1.42E-07	1.23E-08	-1.15E-07	-1.66E-07
6	1.12E-08	-1.14E-07	4.69E-08	1.01E-08	-1.17E-07	2.20E-08

OFF AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN

1	1.77E-08	5.37E-09	-1.97E-08	1.86E-08	1.62E-09	-1.86E-08
2	1.86E-08	1.62E-09	-1.86E-08	1.95E-08	-1.16E-08	-1.72E-08
3	2.23E-08	-1.15E-07	-1.30E-08	2.33E-08	-1.20E-07	-1.16E-08
4	2.13E-08	-1.20E-07	-1.16E-08	2.42E-08	-1.14E-07	-1.17E-09
5	2.41E-08	-1.24E-07	-1.17E-09	2.51E-08	-1.28E-07	1.23E-09
6	2.51E-08	-1.20E-07	1.23E-09	2.60E-08	-1.12E-07	2.63E-09

STRENGTH ANALYSIS

	TSAI-HILL	MAX. STR.	STR. COMP.	TSAI-HILL	MAX. STR.	STR. COMP.
NORMALIZED STRENGTH RATIO, 10^{-3}						
1	2.46E+08	4.17E+08	1	2.91E+08	2.96E+08	1
2	1.75E+08	1.95E+08	2	1.75E+08	1.77E+08	2
3	1.91E+08	2.23E+08	3	1.83E+08	1.96E+08	3
4	1.99E+08	1.96E+08	3	1.75E+08	1.75E+08	3
5	2.01E+08	2.02E+08	3	2.11E+08	1.85E+08	3
6	2.06E+08	1.80E+08	3	1.92E+08	1.62E+08	3
STRENGTH RATIO, K						
1	2.73E+05	4.69E+05	1	1.38E+05	4.46E+05	1
2	2.00E+05	2.09E+05	2	1.97E+05	1.99E+05	2
3	2.15E+05	2.51E+05	3	2.03E+05	2.21E+05	3
4	2.12E+05	2.21E+05	3	1.93E+05	1.97E+05	3
5	2.19E+05	2.27E+05	3	2.18E+05	2.03E+05	3
6	2.12E+05	2.03E+05	3	2.16E+05	1.82E+05	3

Problem #3

R=3
 MATERIAL TYPE, M=40
 NUMBER OF PLYS, N=12
 NORMALIZED CORE THICKNESS, $h_0/h=0$
 PLY ORIENTATION (FROM $Z=-h/2$ TO $Z=h/2$)
 PLY ANGLE =0
 PLY ANGLE =0
 PLY ANGLE =0
 PLY ANGLE =0
 PLY ANGLE =0
 PLY ANGLE =0
 PLY ANGLE =0
 PLY ANGLE =0
 PLY ANGLE =20
 PLY ANGLE =90
 PLY ANGLE =90
 PLY ANGLE =90
 PLY ANGLE =90
 PLY ANGLE =90
 PLY ANGLE =90

PLY

LOWER PLY SURFACE

UPPER PLY SURFACE

ON AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN

1	-1.44E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	-1.22E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
2	-1.22E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	-1.50E-10	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
3	-1.50E-10	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	2.11E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
4	2.12E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	4.28E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
5	4.28E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	6.45E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
6	6.45E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	8.62E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
7	8.62E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	1.08E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
8	1.08E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	1.29E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
9	-1.39E-09	1.29E-08	0.00E+00	-1.39E-09	1.51E-08	0.00E+00
10	-1.39E-09	1.51E-08	0.00E+00	-1.39E-09	1.73E-08	0.00E+00
11	-1.39E-09	1.73E-08	0.00E+00	-1.39E-09	1.94E-08	0.00E+00
12	-1.39E-09	1.94E-08	0.00E+00	-1.39E-09	2.16E-08	0.00E+00
13	-1.39E-09	2.16E-08	0.00E+00	-1.39E-09	2.38E-08	0.00E+00
14	-1.39E-09	2.38E-08	0.00E+00	-1.39E-09	2.59E-08	0.00E+00
15	-1.39E-09	2.59E-08	0.00E+00	-1.39E-09	2.81E-08	0.00E+00
16	-1.39E-09	2.81E-08	0.00E+00	-1.39E-09	3.03E-08	0.00E+00

OFF AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN

1	-1.44E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	-1.22E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
2	-1.22E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	-1.50E-10	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
3	-1.50E-10	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	2.12E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
4	2.12E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	4.28E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
5	4.28E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	6.45E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
6	6.45E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	8.62E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
7	8.62E-09	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	1.08E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
8	1.08E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	1.29E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
9	1.29E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	1.51E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
10	1.51E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	1.73E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
11	1.73E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	1.94E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
12	1.94E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	2.16E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
13	2.16E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	2.38E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
14	2.38E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	2.59E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
15	2.59E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	2.81E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00
16	2.81E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	3.03E-08	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00

ON AXIS NON-MECHANICAL STRAIN

1	5.17E-05	-1.07E-03	0.00E+00	3.43E-05	-1.21E-03	0.00E+00
2	3.43E-05	-1.07E-03	0.00E+00	1.67E-05	-1.09E-03	0.00E+00
3	1.67E-05	-1.09E-03	0.00E+00	-1.06E-06	-1.10E-03	0.00E+00
4	-1.06E-06	-1.18E-03	0.00E+00	-1.18E-04	-1.18E-03	0.00E+00
5	-1.18E-04	-1.16E-03	0.00E+00	-1.36E-04	-1.14E-03	0.00E+00
6	-1.36E-04	-1.14E-03	0.00E+00	-1.54E-04	-1.12E-03	0.00E+00
7	-1.54E-04	-1.12E-03	0.00E+00	-1.71E-04	-1.11E-03	0.00E+00
8	-1.71E-04	-1.11E-03	0.00E+00	-1.89E-04	-1.09E-03	0.00E+00
9	-1.89E-04	-1.09E-03	0.00E+00	-1.71E-04	-1.11E-03	0.00E+00
10	-1.71E-04	-1.11E-03	0.00E+00	-1.54E-04	-1.12E-03	0.00E+00
11	-1.54E-04	-1.14E-03	0.00E+00	-1.36E-04	-1.16E-03	0.00E+00
12	-1.36E-04	-1.18E-03	0.00E+00	-1.18E-04	-1.18E-03	0.00E+00
13	-1.18E-04	-1.16E-03	0.00E+00	-1.06E-06	-1.10E-03	0.00E+00
14	-1.06E-06	-1.18E-03	0.00E+00	1.67E-05	-1.09E-03	0.00E+00
15	1.67E-05	-1.09E-03	0.00E+00	3.43E-05	-1.21E-03	0.00E+00
16	3.43E-05	-1.07E-03	0.00E+00	5.17E-05	-1.07E-03	0.00E+00

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

